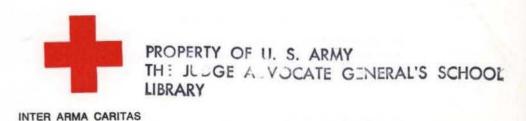
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# international review of the red cross



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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

**AUGUST 1974** - No. 161

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# FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

# SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

SPANISH

Pierre Boissier: Henry Dunant (I) - Los Convenios de Ginebra de 1949 cumplen veinticinco años - Película del CICR sobre repatriaciones - Intervención del CICR en Chipre.

**GERMAN** 

Pierre Boissier: Henry Dunant (I) - Die Genfer Abkommen von 1949 25 Jahre alt - Das IKRK schreitet auf Zypern ein.

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

# Henry Dunant

by Pierre Boissier

A short biography of Henry Dunant that will appeal to readers of all kinds has so far been lacking. By an extraordinary stroke of luck, Pierre Boissier, Director of the Institute that bears the name of the originator of the Red Cross, had dictated an essay on those lines shortly before his death. The very day before the tragic accident in which he lost his life, he had gone through his draft and had asked M<sup>me</sup> Yvonne de Pourtalès to complete and put the finishing touches to it. This she has accomplished remarkably well in all respects.

It is with pleasure that we lay before the public this valuable literary document, which not only meets a practical need but is also the last work of a man who had devoted so much of his life to the Red Cross and to the Institute of which he was the guiding spirit.

Jean PICTET
President of the Henry-Dunant Institute

\* \*

"The man of genius does not ordinarily soar easily to heights to dominate the earth, but hacks a way through a thousand obstacles; he is long unknown, fiercely criticized and often rejected by half his generation."

Franz Liszt

In July 1887, a traveller, carrying nothing in his hands, crossed the border into Switzerland. Walking on, he reached after a while Heiden, a small township dominating the Lake of Constance, with a view over lovely countryside. Some children playing in the main square paused a moment to watch his bent and sombre form go by. The stranger made his way, with listless steps, to the Hotel Paradis, where he managed to keep himself alive for some time with just a few pence. He was so poor that he had to stay in bed on the days his linen was washed, as he possessed no change of clothing. From his silvery white beard, people assumed him to be quite old, but, in fact, he was only 59 years of age at the time when poverty and wretchedness drove him to seek refuge in this place deep in the country. His health was very poor and his body was consumed by the severe hardships he had too long endured. His right hand, inflamed by eczema, was so sore and painful that he could not write.

As he lay sick in bed, he was filled with bitterness and resentment. It was not long before he was taken to the local hospital where he paid the sum of three francs a day, remitted to him by his family as soon as they got to know of the wretched condition he was in. At the hospital, he was nursed back to health, thanks to the friendly care of its Dr. Altherr and was able once more to write. He started to set down his autobiography in the large copybooks such as schoolchildren use, in a bold handwriting at first which, as he grew older, showed signs of trembling, seeking to preserve his ideas from oblivion. It cannot be said that his had been a dull life: joys there had been and tragic events in plenty, but never dryness or boredom.

He often referred in his writings to those enemies who had persecuted him and who probably were still seeking to track him down in order to torment him further. He detested all pharisaical dissemblers and hypocrites. When he died, he wanted to be "buried like a pauper", without any of those empty ceremonial formalities which for him no longer meant anything. In the hospital at Heiden, the room he occupied bore the number 12.

\* \*

When fortune knocks at the gate, do not hesitate to let it in. Georg Baumberger was swift to seize his chance. For a young reporter, it was a stroke of luck to have discovered that Henry Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, was still alive. That was certainly an unexpected piece of news! Everyone thought him dead. For many years his name had not been mentioned by anyone, and now, it seemed that he was living alone like an anchorite in a village in the east of Switzerland. Baumberger lost no time, rushed off to Heiden and at the hospital was directed to room No. 12.

At first, the aged Henry Dunant was not at all willing to talk to this inquisitive newspaper man. Then, all of a sudden, as if carried away by the rush of memories of the past, he held himself back no longer. Though his voice was slightly cracked, the eyes partly hidden by drooping eyelids, there was still extraordinary fire and internal vigour in this man who suddenly launched into a tale of one of the most singular and most contrasted lives that ever was.

Baumberger's story created a sensation. It was reprinted in a large number of newspapers and within a few days was read all over Europe.

In 1895, at the time Baumberger traced Dunant, people throughout the world knew of the Red Cross. After Europe, it had gained America, Africa, Asia. Thirty-seven countries, several of which were great powers, had formed each their own National Red Cross Society, and in many cases the Societies possessed their own hospitals, schools and ambulance trains. The Red Cross had intervened in thirty-eight armed conflicts, putting into practice its motto, "Inter Arma Caritas", which might at first sight have appeared almost impossible to follow. Hundreds of thousands of wounded soldiers, who but for the Red Cross would have been left to die on the battlefield, were saved from death.

Forty-two states had by then signed the Geneva Convention on respect of the wounded, and jurists had come to recognize in it one of the firmest bulwarks of international law.

What a contrast between the spectacular expansion of the new movement and this poverty-stricken old man suddenly emerging from his dark corner! Could it be that it was truly he who had been at the origin of all that?

A few months later, on 8 May 1896, on his 68th birthday, Dunant lived a day of triumph. Messages of admiration poured in from all over the globe. The Pope was one of many eminent persons who wrote to him in their own hand; tangible tributes of the gratitude which the whole world owed to Dunant were sent. In Germany, a public subscription was organized for his benefit. A congress gathering a thousand Russian doctors awarded him the "Prix de Moscou", in recognition of his services to suffering humanity. Switzerland and several other countries came forward with offers of assistance. He was made member or honorary president of a large number of Red Cross Societies and welfare organizations.

From one day to the other, Dunant became a celebrity once more. Indifferent to fame, he refused to see any of his illustrious visitors, shut himself in against intruders and plunged with all his former energy into the struggle for international arbitration, disarmament and peace.

Everywhere in Europe, people again responded to the fervour of his appeals, and in 1901 the first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded by the Norwegian Parliament to him and his old comrade-in-arms, the pacifist Frédéric Passy.

But Dunant knew well the true worth of honours and made the necessary arrangements to bequeath this wealth, in which he did not wish to have any part, to charitable institutions in Switzerland and Norway. He wrote some premonitory essays on the troubled state of the world in the twentieth century, 1 saw from time to time some children and a few rare friends, and died on 30 October 1910, in the year that saw the passing away of two great figures, Florence Nightingale and Leo Tolstoy, for whom he had an equal admiration.

\* \*

Henry Dunant was born on 8 May 1828 in Geneva. From his native town and his solid middle-class family background he acquired breeding, polish, a wide knowledge of the world and a strict Protestant education.

His mother, a sister of the celebrated physicist Daniel Colladon, exerted a great influence over him, as he himself acknowledged in his Memoirs.<sup>2</sup>

Such a vast and universal humanitarian work does not develop from circumstances fortuitously. The instrument utilized must be prepared beforehand for the work for which it is destined.

# She aroused in him

a keen compassion for the unhappy, the humble, the oppressed, the outcasts of society. Since he was eighteen he (Dunant) devoted his spare time to visiting the needy, the handicapped, the dying, offering them aid and consolation. When he was twenty, he spent his Sunday afternoons reading out aloud books on travel, history or elementary science to the prisoners paying for their offences in gaol in Geneva. In short, he had begun to care for casualties of society struck down by fate, in time of peace, well before concerning himself with the wounded in war.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In "L'avenir sanglant", one of a collection of essays.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Our translation from the original French. The same applies to the other passages from Henry Dunant's letters and memoirs quoted here.

His father, Jean-Jacques Dunant, was a merchant who was also a magistrate in the Geneva Court of Wards, and from whom he learnt at an early age to do good. On leaving school, Dunant spent some time in a bank, learning the business. Already in 1849, under the influence of a movement known as the "Awakening" and moved by an ardent personal faith, he joined a group of young people of the Free Church and exchanged letters with similar groups in England, France, Germany, Holland and the United States. He at once perceived the possibility of an international and ecumenical movement, and in 1855, with friends who had come to Paris for the Universal Exhibition, founded the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, better known as the YMCA.

As soon as he found a suitable opportunity, he left Geneva to seek his fortune in Algeria, conquered twenty years earlier by Louis-Philippe's armies. He immediately fell under the fascination of that land, opened up to the spirit of enterprise, and crossed it in all directions observing everything with a singularly discerning eye. Going as far as Tunisia, he wrote about that country in a book to which he modestly gave the title "Notice sur la Régence de Tunis ",1" and in which the vivacity of his style is already apparent. He devoted much diligence to the study of Islam and, unlike most Christians of his time, approached that religion, considered by some to be a heathen cult, with the utmost respect, not hiding the admiration which he felt for it in many regards. He went so far as to take lessons in Arabic and practised the difficult art of Arabic calligraphy. What is more, he developed a great affection for the people of North Africa, and when he undertook to set up in Algeria, not far from Mons-Djémila, a large agricultural estate, he vowed to himself that, on his property at least, he would see that Algerian workers were happy and well paid.

But Dunant had not taken into account the antagonism of the authorities. The company which he founded in 1858 under the name of Société Anonyme des Moulins de Mons-Djémila certainly possessed all that was needed to make it a success: the location was judiciously chosen, capital was adequate, and the mill itself was fitted with the most modern equipment. All that remained to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An account of the Regency of Tunisia.

be done was to obtain the land on which the wheat was to be grown. But now, to Dunant's dismay, the authorities turned a deaf ear. In vain he harried them, went from one department to another; everywhere he ran up against blunt opposition. In desperation, with the intention of approaching higher-placed officials, he went to Paris, spending all his time outside the offices of various ministers, but there, too, he was put off with vague answers.

Still higher up, there was only the Emperor himself to turn to. But Napoleon III was already far from Paris. Taking up the cause of Italian independence, at the head of his French army, he was already fighting the Austrian forces under the command of their youthful Emperor Franz-Josef.

Dunant decided that he too would go to Lombardy.

When he arrived there, the region was devastated by war; several battles had taken place, at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, but everyone felt that the clash that was to settle the war was imminent.

This decisive battle, the bloodiest carnage in Europe since Water-loo, broke out on 24 June 1859, not far from Solferino. Dunant was not far away and, drawn in his carriage at a fast trot, could distinctly hear the gunfire. A few minutes later, he was to receive the greatest shock of his life.

As night fell, he entered Castiglione. The village was jammed, in great confusion, with a large number of the wounded from the neighbouring battlefield. Nine thousand were crowded in the streets, squares and churches. For Dunant, without any warning, it was the first, brutal encounter with the horrors of war.

Overwhelmed by the sight, Dunant alighted from the carriage, went through the town and climbed the road leading to the main church, the Chiesa Maggiore. All down the slope, in a channel dug to collect rainwater, blood flowed without stopping, for days and days.

Dunant entered the church. It was filled with wounded troops, some lying inert, some moaning, others screaming with pain. The nave was alive with clouds of flies and reeked of a nauseous smell compounded of excretion and gangrene.

Although lacking any medical knowledge, Dunant, all the same attempted to clean the wounds, to make up dressings and fix up

some sort of couch for those wounded who had been flung down unceremoniously on the stony floor. They were all tortured by thirst. He got them some water to drink from the fountain. He listened to the last wishes of the dying, put his arm under their head and spoke a few words of comfort. He managed to persuade a number of the local women to help. They hesitated at first, reluctant to care for French soldiers, for they feared the Austrians would return in force and punish them for having assisted enemy troops. But Dunant persuaded them that suffering was the same for all people, that this was the only thing which mattered. Soon, the women, too, were repeating his words: *Tutti fratelli*.

In addition to compassion, Dunant felt growing in him another feeling: indignation. For he heard the same phrase crossing the lips of all those wounded men, whom he tended night and day: Ah! Sir, we fought well, and now we have been left to die.

Dunant was shocked at the very idea of those men being deserted, forsaken. Only very occasionally would some mules be sent to fetch the wounded, a few at a time, from the battlefield. Those abandoned there were at the mercy of looters who, when darkness fell, would even strip them of their clothing, leaving them to die from exhaustion and thirst. Even the wounded lucky enough to be helped along by a compassionate comrade or those who were able to drag themselves to a spot where they hoped to find someone to care for them were not much better off. Dunant was in a good position to judge the situation. He found that there were only six French army doctors available for the nine thousand wounded in Castiglione, and to his horror he realized that this was no mere stroke of illfortune, but that it had always been so, that this monstruous disproportion between the number of troops and the medical services was due to the fact that the latter were so small and under-staffed that they were practically non-existent. A soldier who was not in a fit state to fight was not worth anything to anyone.

\* \*

Henry Dunant's business trip was a failure, for the meeting with Napoleon III he had hoped to arrange did not take place. Back in Paris, he resumed his struggle against the inertia he met with everywhere in government offices. Two years went by in this way, from one antechamber to another. Would the memory of Castiglione recede in the mists of time? Surely not, for he was haunted by the horror he had witnessed; it pursued him with a vague compulsion, as if he felt deep within himself that there was still something he had to do.

Then, one day, quite suddenly, he could not stand it any longer. He returned to Geneva and, alone in his room, carried away by his inspiration, he wrote the book to which he gave the title *Un Souvenir de Solférino*.

He wanted his readers, too, to share that awful shock he had experienced on discovering those aspects of war which are generally nearly always carefully hidden and suppressed. He intended to get them to follow him into the wings of the theatres of war, into the battlefields reeking of pestilence and blood. The book was a tremendous success; it was even acclaimed as a great work of literary art, one of the finest examples of the naturalist school. The brothers Goncourt, whose essays could often be so bitingly critical, wrote:

I am carried away with emotion on reading these pages. They reach the sublime, touching the innermost depths of one's feeling. It is more beautiful, a thousand times more beautiful, than Homer, than the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, than anything... One sets this book aside calling down malediction on all wars.

Dunant must have felt this loathing of war more than anyone else, and no one can read his book without sharing his feeling. But that was not the purpose he had in mind. His object was to stress all that which was odious in war: mobilizing soldiers, exposing them to countless hardships and dangers, and then leaving them to die like cattle when enemy fire had rendered them helpless and unable to fight.

He accordingly turned to public opinion:

It is therefore an appeal that we must launch . . . to men of all

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Our translation from the original French.

countries and of all classes, to the mighty of this world as well as to the humblest of workers... It is made to ladies and to men alike... to generals as much as to other ranks, to the philanthropist and to the writer...

# Dunant went on to make constructive proposals:

... On certain special occasions when princes of the art of war belonging to different nationalities meet ... would it not be desirable that they should take advantage of this sort of congress to formulate some international principle, sanctioned by a convention inviolate in character, which, once agreed upon and ratified, might constitute the basis for Societies for the relief of the wounded in the different countries of Europe? . . .

Humanity and civilization call imperatively for such an organization as is here suggested . . . Is there in the world a prince or a monarch who would decline to lend his support . . . Is there any State that would hesitate to give its protection to those endeavouring in this manner to preserve the lives of useful citizens . . . Is there a single officer, a single general . . . a single quarter-master or a single military doctor . . .?

Would it not be possible, in time of peace and quiet, to form relief societies for the purpose of having care given to the wounded in wartime by zealous, devoted and thoroughly qualified volunteers?

It may be said that the whole matter is contained in that question. Countless letters from all over Europe showed Dunant that he had plucked a responsive chord of that romantic feeling which was so easily moved in the mid-nineteenth century. It so happened that at that time one of his readers in Geneva was a man for whom compassion was intolerably inadequate.

Gustave Moynier was barely a couple of years older than Dunant. In 1862, the year *Un Souvenir de Solférino* was published, he was thirty-six years old, a jurist by profession and an extremely hard worker who had dedicated himself to the social betterment of his fellow men. He was deeply absorbed in the study of social problems and one of his many activities consisted in presiding over the most respectable Geneva Public Welfare Society.

Having read *Un Souvenir de Solférino* and having agreed with its conclusions, Moynier, not being the sort of man to sit back and do nothing, called on Dunant. The two men were as much unlike one another as could possibly be imagined, though they possessed qualities that were complementary in certain respects. It was not surprising that they never had much understanding for one another; and yet they did agree upon something: to set up in Geneva a small committee which would translate Dunant's ideas into real action.

Formed in February 1863, the Committee was composed—most wisely—of only five people:

General Dufour, its first president,

Gustave Moynier, who later presided over the Committee with a firm hand for half a century,

Henry Dunant, its secretary,

Doctor Louis Appia, deeply interested in military surgery, and Doctor Theodore Maunoir.

Those five "Gentlemen of Geneva" soon decided upon a plan of action.

In common with Dunant, they considered that all countries, even before any question of war arose, should form societies which would have available trained "relief volunteers" and all kinds of stores, such as medical equipment, stretchers, lint and so forth. As soon as a war broke out, the societies would immediately go to the theatre of operations to provide support to the modest medical services of their respective armies.

The scheme seemed simple enough. But it still remained to be seen whether governments and armies would tolerate the presence of civilians, whom they considered as bungling amateurs, on the battlefield.

Like King Wilhelm I of Prussia, who confided to the Czar that it was not an easy matter to be king under Chancellor Bismarck, Moynier found it was not plain sailing to be president with Dunant as secretary. For Dunant was pressing him to engage in a further undertaking.

In the course of his investigations on wars and his conversations with his Dutch friend, Dr. Basting, Dunant discovered that if a military doctor stepped out in the area separating the belligerents,

an enemy would immediately shoot at him. There was no reason why he should withhold his fire. There was nothing to show that the man in uniform advancing out in the open was only going to pick up wounded men. If he were an infantry doctor, he would be wearing infantry uniform, and if he were a cavalry doctor, he would be wearing calvary uniform; as such, he was a legitimate target. The same thing would apply if a wagon came within range; the enemy would make attempts to blow it up. There was no way of showing whether or not it held only wounded men. Then again, a house behind the enemy lines with soldiers busying themselves around it could justifiably be attacked. It was unfortunate that there was nothing to show it was a field hospital; otherwise no fire would have been directed against it. Why kill off some wretches who were already no longer capable of inflicting any injury?

Dunant's very great merit was that he devised the means of changing such situations which were both deadly and absurd. The solution he proposed was of such elementary simplicity—the simplicity of genius—that all were astonished that it had not been thought of earlier.

All that was necessary was to agree upon a single special emblem for all armies. It would be worn by doctors and nurses, painted on ambulance wagons, and its flag would fly on medical units and field hospitals. In short, the emblem was to identify all those who, while being members of an army, nevertheless did not take any part in the fighting and, therefore, for that very reason, should not be attacked. This sign was to render anyone bearing it immune from attack, to confer upon him a new legal status, which Dunant called "neutrality".

In fact, this concept was so startlingly new that the other members of the International Committee greeted it extremely cautiously. Besides, the whole enterprise appeared to be beyond their means. Would it not be necessary to obtain from governments reciprocal promises through the conclusion of a treaty of international law? But nothing of the kind had ever been witnessed before. A customary law of war did in fact exist, certain customs were the rule, but a formal contract, compelling belligerents to modify their actions on the battlefield, seemed inconceivable. Was not war, precisely, the breach of all law?

All the same, how could one resist Dunant when he called upon logic and humanity to support his arguments?

Dunant's plan was very simple: he would write to all the sovereigns of Europe inviting them to send representatives to a conference, the place and the date of which were fixed beforehand: Geneva, 26 October 1863. At the beginning of September, ignoring the doubts expressed by his colleagues, he travelled at his own expense to Berlin, where the International Statistical Congress was being held. His aim was to set out his ideas and gather support from international circles: in other words "create a stir". There, with the help of his friend Dr. Basting, he drafted a circular, which he had printed at his own expense and on his sole initiative, inviting governments to send delegates to the Geneva Conference. At the foot of the form of agreement which had been proposed by the Geneva Committee, he added an article on his neutrality idea and signed with the words "Le Comité de Genève".

At the receptions organized during the Congress, Dunant met a number of highly placed persons and extracted from them assurances that they would get their governments to send delegates to Geneva. Dunant was introduced to the King of Prussia and to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess; they all had read his book and received him warmly. After Berlin, he visited Dresden, Vienna, Munich, where he was received successively by King John of Saxony, the Archduke Rainer, the Bavarian Minister for War, and many others. Wherever he went, he was enthusiastically welcomed. A nation, declared John of Saxony, that would refuse to endorse this idea would be proscribed by public opinion throughout Europe. The tour was a tremendous success!

On 20 October, Dunant returned to Geneva. The "Committee of Five" were very guarded on the subject of the Berlin circular. Moynier was most distant and considered that his idea of neutrality was, to say the least, premature.

Nevertheless, replies started to flow in, exceeding all hopes.

On 26 October, the International Conference opened in Geneva; the response fully came up to its organizers' expectations. It was a triumphant achievement: eighteen representatives from fourteen governments were present. All the same, the participants, comprising senior officers, military doctors and quarter-masters general,

showed at first some scepticism, because of the sheer novelty and daring of the project before them. They all had to admit that the Army Medical Services were inadequate and they recognized that well organized societies, fully prepared to act should war break out, could render valuable services and save the lives of vast numbers of people. It was finally in an atmosphere of enthusiasm that the Conference drafted a number of resolutions. The main provisions were the following:

- Article 1. Each country shall have a Committee whose duty it shall be, in time of war and if the need arises, to assist the Army Medical Services by every means in its power.
- Article 5. In time of war, the Committees of belligerent nations shall supply relief to their respective armies as far as their means permit; in particular, they shall organize voluntary personnel and place them on an active footing and, in agreement with the military authorities, shall have premises made available for the care of the wounded.

How would these voluntary auxiliaries be recognized and how would they be distinguished from ordinary civilians? Here again, the resolutions enlighten us:

Article 8. — They (i.e. voluntary medical personnel) shall wear in all countries, as a uniform distinctive sign, a white armlet with a red cross.

As for the question of neutrality, so close to Dunant's heart, the second of the three recommendations made by the Conference was worded as follows:

That in time of war the belligerent nations should proclaim the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals, and that neutrality should likewise be recognized, fully and absolutely, in respect of official medical personnel, voluntary medical personnel, inhabitants of the country who go to the relief of the wounded, and the wounded themselves.

The date at the foot of this fundamental charter of the Red Cross should be remembered. It was the twenty-ninth of October 1863 and it marked the birth of the Red Cross.

Less than two months later, the "Comité International de Secours pour les militaires blessés" (or International Committee for Relief to Wounded Soldiers)—for that was the name adopted by the Committee of Five—were rejoiced to learn that the first Relief Society was formed in Wurtemberg. After that, events moved fast. In less than a year, nine more societies were formed: in the Duchy of Oldenburg, Belgium, Prussia, Denmark, France, Italy (at Milan), Mecklenburg, Spain and Hamburg.

With Moynier, to adopt an idea meant to act. Once again, he and Dunant shared the work to be done. Moynier drafted the text of the treaty which they wished to see concluded, while Dunant, as before, threw himself into the sort of exercise that would have been described today as "public relations", in which he excelled.

The recognized process towards the conclusion of a treaty is a diplomatic conference, and arranging for one to be held is not within the competence of ordinary citizens. It is necessary that the convocations be sent out by a government, and in this case it was the Swiss Government which declared itself willing to convene the conference, and not at Berne, Switzerland's capital, but at Geneva, where the Red Cross was born. There still remained the business of creating a suitable atmosphere, stimulating the interest of government circles and persuading them to send to Geneva plenipotentiaries qualified to sign this new diplomatic instrument. This Dunant set out to do: the Germans were to a large extent already won over to his views, so it was to France that he turned his attention. He was so eloquent for the cause that he was able to gain the support of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de Lhuys. Instructions were sent to the French ambassadors to make known to the governments of the countries to which they were accredited that Napoleon III took a personal interest in the question of the neutrality of the Medical Services. It was sufficient to decide other countries in Europe.

The representatives of sixteen governments gathered on 8 August 1864 for the opening of the Conference. They had previously studied various texts prepared by the International Committee, and

from the very start it was felt that they were filled by a sincere wish to reach agreement. The draft treaty, prepared by Moynier, was so ably worded that only some slight changes of detail were found to be necessary. A few days were therefore sufficient for the plenipotentiaries, meeting in Geneva's ancient town hall, to decide upon the final text; this included the following passages:

- Article 1. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be recognized as neutral and, as such, protected and respected by the belligerents as long as they accommodate wounded and sick.
- Article 2. Hospital and ambulance personnel, including the quarter-master's staff, the medical, administrative and transport services, and the chaplains, shall have the benefit of the same neutrality when on duty, and while there remain any wounded to be brought in or assisted.
- Article 7. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances and evacuation parties. It should in all circumstances be accompanied by the national flag.

An armlet may also be worn by personnel enjoying neutrality but its issue shall be left to the military authorities.

Both flag and armlet shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

Here, once again, was the reference to the Red Cross emblem. But whereas a year earlier it was intended to designate only the voluntary workers who were members of Societies for Relief to Wounded Soldiers, its significance was now quite different. It conferred a special kind of status upon persons wearing the emblem and on the vehicles and buildings displaying it. It protected them by virtue of the solemn agreement entered into by the Powers and entitled: Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field.

This date, too, is one to remember, for this short convention consisting of ten articles is a milestone in the history of mankind. It opened the way to the whole of the treaty law relative to the rules of war as well as to all humanitarian law. The Hague Conventions, and still more directly the Geneva Conventions, sprang from it.

Although Dunant did not take part officially in the international conferences which followed—except for the 1867 Paris Conference where he was rapporteur on the question of prisoners of war—he fought singly, against all obstacles, for the propagation of his ideas and for the protection, by diplomatic conventions or international agreements, of prisoners of war, of wounded and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea and of certain categories of civilians. Many years were to go by before, without Dunant, all such objectives were achieved.

Already at that time, disagreements had arisen within the Geneva Committee; criticisms, which he was loath to answer, were advanced against him and Moynier's attitude towards him was tempered with misgivings. Even before the opening of the Conference, on 29 May 1864, Dunant, weary of all those reproaches, wrote to Moynier:

Now, sir, I believe I have done everything I could possibly do to contribute to the advancement of our work and make it progress; I would like to stand down completely. Do not count upon me for any active participation in it; I intend to retire into the background. The enterprise has been set on foot; I have only been an instrument in the hands of God; it is now for others more qualified than I am to press on and make the undertaking advance.

Moynier demurred at Dunant's resignation, and Dunant yielded to persuasion to stay. Until 1867 he remained, therefore, as secretary of the International Committee.

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In June 1866, war broke out between Prussia and Austria.

The venerable Austrian Empire moved ponderously: in Vienna at that time, no Relief Society for the wounded had been formed; the Government had not acceded to the Geneva Convention. On the Prussian side, things were quite different. A number of Red Cross Societies were already well organized; the Geneva Convention was familiar to everyone. The difference was bound to show, and it turned out to be on a striking scale. On the one side, the medical services were quite inadequate; on the other, military doctors and

nursing orderlies were backed by many admirably trained teams with excellent equipment. The Prussian Government applied the Geneva Convention scrupulously without demanding any reciprocity on the part of the enemy. The result was to be measured in the loss in human lives, which was on such a large scale that, even before the seven-week war ended, Austria acceded to the Geneva Convention.

On their return from Bohemia, the victorious Prussian troops were greeted triumphantly in Berlin. The whole capital was given over to rejoicings. The army marched through the streets decorated with banners and triumphal arches. In the royal stand, a man in a black frock-coat was conspicuous among the glittering uniforms: it was Henry Dunant, the guest of Queen Augusta, who had herself tended the wounded and had measured the benefits of the organization placed under the sign of the red cross.

That evening, Dunant was the guest of the royal family. Wilhelm I expressed the admiration he felt for, and the significance he attached to, the Geneva Convention.

A couple of days later, Dunant was again received at the Palace. The Queen wore, in his honour, an armlet with the red cross, and after dinner conversed with him at length. She recalled the emotion she had felt on reading *Un Souvenir de Solférino* and told Dunant that she was a follower of his; that was the reason why she considered it her duty to go, in spite of the danger of cholera, to tend the wounded. Dunant was overwhelmed with joy; this indeed was the reward for all his labours. His work could not have received more flattering recognition. For him, it was the top of the Capitoline Hill, but his Tarpeian Rock was not far off.



There are some problems that seem to sort themselves out all alone. Such were not unhappily those of the Société Anonyme des Moulins de Mons-Djémila, and the four years which its director had spent in saving the lives of wounded soldiers did not contribute to making the company's situation any easier. Everything was crumbling, the slightest tremor was enough to send the whole enterprise crashing to the ground. In 1867, the Crédit Genevois, a bank whose board of directors included Dunant, went bankrupt.

The commercial court issued a severe sentence against the board of directors, but Dunant's name was not mentioned. When the proceedings came up again a year later before the civil court, all the members of the board of directors were convicted, but Dunant alone was held responsible for having "wilfully deceived" his colleagues.

Dunant was at one stroke totally ruined; saddled with a debt amounting to nearly a million francs! He received the news in Paris. He was never to see his native town again.

In later years, he related his wretched existence, at times reduced to spending his nights on street benches and in railway waiting-rooms. When he passed in front of a baker's shop, his whole body cried hunger; his socks were so full of holes that he daubed Indian ink on his heels to hide the fact.

Even so, at that same period, he was one day sent for by the Empress Eugénie, in her palace at the Tuileries. She asked him to prepare a draft extending the Geneva Convention to members of the navy, while he asked that the plight of prisoners of war should be considered.

In the meantime, doubts were being entertained by the International Committee. Already in the summer of 1867, even before the court of first instance had pronounced its judgment, Moynier was attempting to get rid of Dunant. Just about the time of the Paris "Exposition Universelle" Dunant, who was at the Red Cross Societies' Conference, wrote to his mother on 25 August:

I did not show that I had seen Monsieur Moynier and, as he made no move to come towards me, we neither saw nor met each other.

And yet, at the first session, he was nominated honorary member of the Committees of Austria, Holland, Sweden, Prussia and Spain, and was awarded, together with Gustave Moynier and General Dufour, the Exhibition Gold Medal.

Forestalling events, on 25 August Dunant sent the International Committee a letter, which Gustave Moynier read out to the other members at their meeting of 8 September, and in which Dunant announced his resignation as secretary of the Committee. It is recorded in the minutes of the meeting:

A reply will be sent to him accepting his resignation not only as secretary, but also as member of the Committee.

Such was the moral disrepute attached at the end of the nineteenth century to a bankrupt, and such was the price to be paid for it in the city of Calvin.

\* \*

Then, in 1870, war broke out between France and Prussia.

Financially, Dunant was not in any better shape. By what superhuman efforts did he manage to climb out of the depths of oblivion? No one can tell. But, in order once more to relieve the wounded, he again emerged into the world.

It will be recalled that Dunant had already had the opportunity of conversing at some length with Empress Eugénie when she had asked him to come to the Palais des Tuileries on 7 July 1867. Then she had made known her eagerness to see "wounded seamen, shipwrecked soldiers, and rescue vessels and crews of all nations, enjoy the benefits of the neutrality proclaimed by the Geneva Convention".

On 20 August 1870, he wrote to impart to her a new project to take the Convention a step further:

Would not Your Imperial Majesty consider it of inestimable value to propose to Prussia the neutralization of a number of towns where the wounded could be sent? They would in this way be sheltered from the hazards caused by the fighting.

This suggestion did not bear fruit. But the idea behind it was sown, and several times belligerents were later able to set up security zones of this sort, where wounded men and refugees could shelter.

Dunant exerted so much activity and zeal that the French Government, which appeared at one time to have completely forgotten about the Geneva Convention, decided to publish its text. In particular, he multiplied his efforts to bring relief to the wounded. He actively took part in the despatch of ambulances by the French

Society for the Relief of the Wounded towards the battlefields. As at Castiglione a dozen years before, he visited and brought comfort to the wounded transported back to Paris. He introduced the system of identification discs so that the dead might be identified, and busied himself with the question of granting belligerent status to irregular forces and mobile armed volunteers, who, he said, "wore tunics but no uniform, in order that they should not be shot as lawless armed peasants". He was already seeking the acceptance of the protection of guerrilla troops.

During the Commune, Dunant displayed not only compassion, but also great bravery. With extraordinary courage, he rescued many victims from the claws of the Paris Fédérés, and risked his life crossing the lines to intercede with Monsieur Thiers, in order to prevent excesses which he feared the Versaillais would commit.

Nevertheless, Dunant was the object of suspicion: who was this man? Was he a spy working for Germany, or was he a member of the "International", one of those men whom all European Governments were seeking to arrest, imprison and execute? There was some confusion between the "International Working Men's Associations" and the word "International" qualifying the work of the Red Cross organization. The police could hardly be expected to make such subtle distinctions!

\* \* \*

Peace having been restored, Dunant, revolted by all the egoism and abjectness he had witnessed, sank once again into poverty. Like Don Quixote, but without his Rosinante and faithful squire, he sought wider horizons. His mind was full of grandiose projects; he could perceive how the world would be if conflicts could be settled by international authorities, on the basis of international law, before a high court of arbitration. For that, public opinion had to be educated, the range of thought extended and ideas directed towards the construction of peace.

He found it impossible to take up again the plan he had launched in 1866 for an international library. Hardly had the first publications appeared in Paris in 1869 when the war broke out. All that remained was a voucher for 100,000 francs which he never was able to cash.

The time and labour I spent were in vain. Yet, the concept was fine . . .

Indeed, UNESCO's day was dawning.

On the other hand, he became the itinerant advocate of two other big projects which he had nursed since 1866 at least: "The re-settlement of Palestine by the Jewish people" and the protection of prisoners of war. His programme for Palestine was so much in advance of his time, in its realism and prophetic intelligence, that it was understood by no one. The Zionists alone were to acclaim him as a pioneer, through the mouth of Theodore Herzl at the first Zionist Congress of 1897, in Basle.

Today, on the slopes around Jerusalem, a tree named after Henry Dunant grows in the midst of the forest dedicated to the benefactors of mankind. Yet many of his ideas have not been carried out. They could no doubt constitute a basis for peaceful solutions to Middle East problems.

With regard to prisoners of war, Dunant had given some thought to this matter as early as 1863, before the first Diplomatic Conference; in 1867, he had drafted a report on the same subject to the Paris Conference. But his efforts did not produce any kind of response. Later, he took up the struggle again and founded a special committee in Paris. In June 1872, in a letter to his family from the French capital, he wrote:

Ah! if they only knew the difficulties and worries I have had, my anguish and sorrows, and my utter penury . . . Here I am now, President of the Standing International Committee formed to get a Convention accepted by all the civilized nations on the plight of prisoners of war.

As Paris was not ready to hear what he had to say, he went to London. At a meeting organized there, he was so faint from lack of food that he was not able to finish the address he was delivering. A few days later, though, we find him lecturing at Plymouth, presenting a plan for an international high court of arbitration: more seed thrown into the earth . . .

It was the beginning of two years of exhausting labour, stubborn determination and grinding poverty. The goal he set himself was

to convene another diplomatic conference that would lay down provisions for the treatment of prisoners of war.

# On 31 December 1873, he wrote to his family:

So many trials have not been in vain; they cleanse us and prepare us for the Kingdom of God. But they are hard to bear; not so much the physical hardships I have to endure and the fear of what the morrow might bring as the moral suffering I feel when I think of you and the cares, worries and troubles I bring upon you; I do not speak of them, but sometimes I feel it is impossible to stand such despair any longer...

The Czar promised his support and encouraged the meeting of the Congress, with a proposal that Russia should be the inviting Power and that the Conference be held at Brussels in August 1874. But the views of Alexander II and of his ministers did not coincide with those of Dunant, who wanted to extend the scope of the discussions and lay down provisions for "a general settlement of international relations in time of war".

England's hostility will prevent the attainment of a diplomatic understanding between the European Powers, on this matter, he wrote.

A long time was to elapse, and many thousands of prisoners were to be thrown into camps during the First World War, before the convention sought by Dunant was at last signed in 1929!

At the congress, the discussions leaned towards the establishment of a law of war. Here are the results, as described by Dunant:

The congress will come to a close this week. I always opposed the Russians, because they want to lay down rules of war, wishing us to believe that the normal condition of mankind is to live in a perpetual state of war, while I and the Society for prisoners of war (like the Society for the wounded) wish to diminish the inevitable horrors of war, of that terrible plague upon which future generations will look back as a mad upheaval.

Dunant's intuition was so perfect that he never went wrong. Yes, indeed, a court of arbitration shall be set up; a convention for prisoners of war shall be signed; the Jews shall go back to Palestine; the immortal works of world literature shall be translated into all languages—but what an exhausting struggle has first to be fought!

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One more date must be mentioned, after which Dunant's public career may be considered to have ended. On 1 February 1875, an international congress was organized in London for "the full and definitive abolition of the sale of negroes and of the slave trade". It was convened by the "Universal Alliance of Order and Civilization", created by Dunant in Paris and later in London, just after the 1870 war. In working for the most pitiable of all his fellow-creatures, Dunant was uttering the last of his appeals to the conscience of men to heed the suffering of mankind.

The wandering years began, ten years of abject poverty. Like any tramp, he trudged through Alsace, Germany, Italy, living on the charity, occasionally on the hospitality, of a handful of friends. One of these, Mrs. Kastner, until her death in 1888, gave him her support, despite the attacks and slanders which continued to be flung at him, even in his retirement. He was continually pursued by jealousy and spite.

It will take some considerable time before the studies currently being made will throw an accurate light on Dunant's intellectual activity during this period of his life. We shall restrict ourselves, for the moment, to considering the fruits of that activity at Heiden, at the end of his span of life, in the radiance of a capacity of thought brought to full maturity, the thought of a genius transcending the struggles, hopes and vicissitudes of his time, in order to propose to the world the only possible solutions that could ensure its survival when, out of the titanic confrontations of the twentieth century, mankind awakens to the unity and solidarity of human beings and gives birth at last to Peace.

What an extraordinary existence was Dunant's! First, thirtyfour years of a life of inner preparation, of study, of meditation, of activities quietly carried out without any external show, followed by five years, from the publication of *Un Souvenir de Solférino*  to the bankruptcy of the Crédit Genevois, of celebrity and success; and then twenty-eight years of poverty, wandering and seclusion, ending with fifteen years of renown, during which he never quitted his room in Heiden's hospital.

Henry Dunant died on 30 October 1910. It would not be correct to speak of his death as an ending. It would seem rather that his spirit has been released to act still more, throughout the whole world. He continues to arouse in men a vocation, to serve as an example, to rescue the suffering. Dunant's action is every day repeated, in countless places, where men and women tend human beings in distress, caring not where they are from or under whom they serve, but only for the nature of their suffering.

PIERRE BOISSIER

# THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS

by Jean Pictet

August 12, 1949 was an important date in world history. It was on that day that the plenipotentiaries of some sixty States signed the fundamental charters of humanity which are known as the four Geneva Conventions, and which protect the victims of armed conflicts: the first, the military wounded and sick; the second, the victims of war at sea; the third, the prisoners of war; and the fourth—which was entirely new—civilians. After the suffering of the population in occupied countries during the Second World War, such a treaty appeared to be vitally necessary and urgent. As Max Huber said, the development towards total war has made danger and hardship equal for armies and population.

The 1949 Conventions now in force are the modern version of what is called international humanitarian law, which has known successive stages. It started with the first Geneva Convention of 1864, after Henry Dunant's successful appeal for efforts to improve the plight of the war wounded.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions, a monumental work of more than four hundred articles, are primordial tenets of humanity and progress. They are the expression of the very ideal of the Red Cross and, as a spiritual protest against unbridled violence, they are a pressing appeal to the world for peace. If the world should again be unfortunate enough to see nations pitted against nations, they will undoubtedly be the last rampart of civilization.

The great breakthrough in 1949 was on several fronts: this law was made applicable to all armed conflicts, and not only to formally declared war; its essential principles were extended to civil wars which previously were outside the purview of the law; supervision of application was reinforced; prisoner-of-war status was extended

to members of resistance movements provided they fulfilled certain conditions; and all civilians deprived of their freedom for any reason whatsoever were entitled to treatment equal at least to that of prisoners of war and to visits from delegates of the Protecting Power or of the ICRC.

The law of Geneva may be summarized in a single principle, namely: persons placed *hors de combat* and those taking no direct part in hostilities shall be respected, protected and humanely treated.

After four years of preparation by the ICRC with the help of government experts, the 1949 Geneva Conventions were concluded by a Diplomatic Conference convened, in keeping with tradition, by the Government of Switzerland, the depositary State. Throughout the conference, which lasted four and a half months, the delegates of the Powers worked intensely in an obviously sincere desire for conciliation and with a fine humanitarian spirit. A horror of war's evils and an ardent wish to mitigate them were constantly discernible throughout the proceedings. The resultant Conventions are worthy of their great tradition. They are also realistic, and applicable by every country with no sacrifice of sovereignty or prerogatives.

For them to be fully effective, they must be known to those who must apply them. The ICRC has therefore supported the authorities and National Societies of all countries in their efforts to disseminate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

The Geneva Conventions were elaborated with extreme care, and have become universal. Over the last twenty-five years, every State has become a party to them by ratification, accession or declaration of continuity. After five years, forty-six countries were bound by the Conventions; after ten years, seventy-seven; and today there are 137 nations parties to them, not counting those bound by the previous accession of States to which they have succeeded. That too is a major success, and is even unprecedented in international law.

Since 1949, the Conventions have rendered invaluable service in the all too numerous conflicts which have raged over the last quarter-century. But they do not cover all human suffering, and experience has revealed their loopholes and deficiencies. They protect civilian populations against, for instance, the arbitrary actions of the enemy but not against the effects of hostilities and weapons, the province of the law of The Hague, which dates back to 1907. In addition, Article 3, which is common to the four Conventions and applicable in civil war, is quite inadequate; the arrangements for supervision leave room for improvement; and the immunity of medical aircraft from attack is sorely in need of development.

Consequently, as is well known, the ICRC launched out into a new phase of humanitarian law development, on the strength of a mandate received from the International Conference of the Red Cross. The Swiss Government, for its part, has convened a diplomatic conference, the first session of which met this year, the second being scheduled for next year. This highly important conference should produce legislative provisions essential for the survival of the human race.

Nevertheless, we must make it clear that these efforts in no way discredit the 1949 Conventions which, when properly applied, effectively protect conflict victims. The aim is not, therefore, to recast the Conventions, or even revise them in detail, but to supplement them and make some admittedly important parts of them more precise by means of two Protocols.

The Geneva Conventions will, then, by this operation, be enlarged, modernized and better adapted to achieve their purpose, namely, to prevent avoidable suffering, to promote the rule of law and to check violence, and thereby make life more worth living.

Jean PICTET,
Vice-President of the ICRC

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

# The International Committee in Cyprus

Following the approaches which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) made on 20 July to the parties to the conflict raging in Cyprus, constructive responses were received on 22 July.

In its message, the ICRC had offered the belligerents its services and stated that it relied on their full and strict application of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. It reminded them that the Conventions required them to observe at all times the distinction between combatants and civilians, to treat wounded, sick, prisoners of war and civilians humanely, and to respect medical establishments and units.

### Relief

The parties to the conflict asked for ICRC help in providing relief to victims. A DC-9, lent to the ICRC by the Swiss Government, left Geneva on 22 July for Cyprus with fourteen delegates—three of them doctors—and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of medicaments (blood plasma and other blood substitutes, antibiotics, surgical equipment, dressings, blood transfusion equipment) and blankets.<sup>1</sup>

One of the delegates, Mr. H. de Senarclens describes the journey and the start of the ICRC's action:

The DC-9 chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross took off from Geneva Airport on 22 July 1974, and set a course for Malta, its first and only stop before its final destination: Cyprus.

<sup>1</sup> Plate.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

We were 14 delegates—including three doctors—aboard the aircraft, and in a few hours we were to begin our Red Cross mission in Cyprus: first of all, we were to establish two delegations, one in the Greek Cypriot zone, and the other in the Turkish Cypriot zone in order to give protection and assistance to those in need on both sides of the conflict.

During the refuelling stop in Malta, Pierre Gaillard, the head of the ICRC mission, held his first operational briefing with the whole team. We were informed that we will have to immediately survey needs, according to the up-to-date news received before our departure.

Landing in Nicosia being impossible, the DC-9 touched down towards the end of the afternoon, after a seven-hour flight, at the British military base of Akrotiri, in the south of the island. To reach Cyprus entailed a long detour along the coast of Libya and Egypt, to reduce flying in Cypriot air space to the minimum.

As soon as we landed, Pierre Gaillard and the doctors conferred with the chief surgeon of the base hospital, in order to gain an idea of immediate priorities. Then we went on to Limassol, the southernmost town of the island. When we arrived in the city it was already under curfew and we saw a few official cars on the road, their headlights extinguished because of the black-out.

In the office of the Cyprus Red Cross, converted into a hospital, lit only with oil lamps, we saw immediately that medicaments, especially blood plasma, were tragically short. We decided to draw on the three tons of medical supplies brought from Geneva, and to forward the remainder at dawn to Nicosia, where needs were even greater.

We left Limassol for Nicosia. The region appeared calm and we drove without incident. Here and there, bullet-riddled walls and burnt-out vehicles bore witness to recent bitter fighting. As we approached Nicosia, at the centre of a large plain, we saw a column of black smoke rising from a suburb.

Pierre Gaillard and several delegates went quickly to the hospital to contact the senior members of the Cyprus Red Cross. The hospital stands a few hundred yards from the "green line", the buffer-zone between the two communities.

Fighting had resumed nearby and the explosions were audible in the casualty-crowded hospital. We saw sick and wounded everywhere, and we were told operations had to be performed even in the corridors. One of my colleagues, a doctor, set to work to assess the situation so that the necessary medical personnel and supplies could be provided with all speed.

In the meantime the ICRC aircraft had left Akrotiri for Beirut where the ICRC has a warehouse. On 23 July it came back to Akrotiri with nine tons of medicaments (mainly blood substitutes, antibiotics, oxygen cylinders, surgical equipment and dressings).

On 25 July another aircraft in the Middle East, a DC-6, was lent to the ICRC and it brought a further seven tons of emergency medical supplies to Akrotiri. On 26 and 27 July the same aircraft made two round trips Akrotiri-Beirut-Akrotiri, bringing 18 tons of medicaments, food, babyfood, sheets and blankets for the benefit of the conflict victims in Cyprus.

By 27 July more than 40 tons of relief supplies had been airlifted by the ICRC, including also the gifts in kind from the League of Red Cross Societies and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the following countries: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel (Magen David Adom), Lebanon (Lebanese Red Cross Society and "Palestinian Red Crescent"), the Netherlands, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Further support has been received from UNICEF and UNRWA.

# In Cyprus

By the end of July the ICRC was represented by delegates in the Greek and Turkish zones. Apart from assessing needs, the delegates immediately on arrival began the work of protecting and assisting conflict victims.

### In Ankara

On 22 July a delegate left Geneva to represent the International Committee in Ankara, and three days later a doctor delegate followed him, for the purpose of visiting prisoners of war in Turkish hands.

# The work of the Central Tracing Agency

More than 2,500 enquiries and requests to trace people in Cyprus have reached the International Committee's Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. An ICRC delegate specialized in the work of the Agency

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

has, in co-operation with the Cyprus Red Cross, set up a tracing bureau in Nicosia. About a hundred replies have already been sent by radio to Geneva and will reassure enquirers about their friends and families stranded in Cyprus.

Another duty of the Central Tracing Agency under the 1949 Geneva Conventions is to obtain lists of prisoners of war and interned civilians from the detaining authorities and transmit them to the governments of the countries of which the prisoners and detainees are nationals. In addition, the Agency arranges mail facilities between captives and their families.

In view of the development of Agency activities following the events in Cyprus, a specialist from the Agency went to Ankara on 27 July as adviser to the Turkish Red Crescent in order to coordinate work with the Geneva headquarters.

# Appeal to governments and National Societies

By 30 July the ICRC had in Cyprus 19 delegates—3 of them doctors—and in Turkey 4 delegates—one a doctor. The total cost of the operation amounted to about a million Swiss francs.

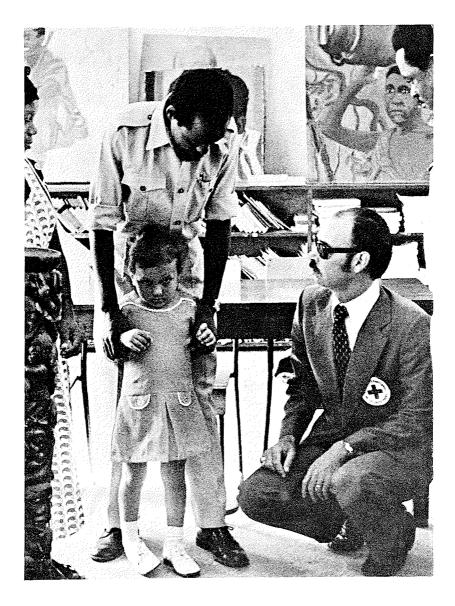
The cost of operations is estimated at more than four million Swiss francs. The ICRC has, therefore, urgent need of financial contributions. That is why it has appealed to governments and National Societies to cover the cost of these operations for the benefit of the civilian population, prisoners and internees, and of which the scale and need are described above.



In Geneva, 22 July 1974: emergency supplies being loaded aboard an ICRC aircraft for Cyprus.

Photos Vaterlaus/ICRC





At Dar es Salaam, June 1974: A member of the FRELIMO executive board hands over Maria Ligia to an ICRC delegate who will take her to her parents in Mozambique.

#### EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

#### Africa

#### Visit to prisoners held by the MPLA

On 14 and 15 May 1974, an ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa visited five Portuguese prisoners who were captured on 24 and 25 March of this year in the territory of Cabinda and held in two places in the People's Republic of the Congo by the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola. The delegate talked in private with the prisoners whom he provided with toilet requisites.

Following these visits, the ICRC delegate conferred with officials of the MPLA to whom he made certain comments and suggestions.

# Visit to detainees in the People's Republic of the Congo

Whilst in the People's Republic of the Congo, the ICRC regional delegate visited the *Maison d'Arrêt* in Brazzaville, where he talked without witnesses with detainees of his choice. Medicaments, mattresses and soap, to a value of 2,400 Swiss francs, were provided for the benefit of the detainees.

The ICRC delegate then reported his observations to the penitentiary authorities.

# Visit to Portuguese prisoners in Zaire

An ICRC delegate for West and Central Africa was in Zaire in May. He visited two Portuguese military prisoners held by the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile (GRAE) at Kinkuzu, and he was able to talk with the prisoners in private.

#### Mission to Burundi and Rwanda

An ICRC regional delegate for East and Central Africa completed a mission in Burundi and Rwanda on 19 May 1974.

In Burundi, he had several talks with the Minister of Justice.

In Rwanda, his mission was essentially to visit places of detention, namely: Kigali (6 May), Gitarama and Nyanza (7 May), Gikongoro and Butare (8 May), Kibungo and Byumba (9 May), Kibuye (13 May), Gisenyi and Ruhengeri (14 May) and Cyangugu (15 May). In all he saw more than 5,300 prisoners. He was able to talk in private with the detainees of his choice whether they had been arrested for penal law offences or for political reasons. The delegate conveyed his observations and suggestions to the Minister of Justice and the Director of the Penitentiary Services.

## Visits to places of detention in South Africa

From 23 May to 5 June, the ICRC delegate-general for Africa, accompanied by three delegates, one of whom was a doctor, visited three prisons in South Africa. The delegates saw 336 political prisoners in the prisons of Barbeton (24 May), Pretoria Local (27 May) and Robben Island (from 28 May to 1 June). As usual, the delegates talked in private with detainees of their choice.

Before and after the visits, the ICRC delegates had discussions with the new Minister of Justice, Prisons and Police, and with the General Commissioner for Prisons and his senior staff.

## Latin America

#### Chile

The ICRC delegate-general for Latin America went to Chile in mid-June in order to review jointly with the authorities the activities of the ICRC delegation in Santiago, and to smooth out certain difficulties which had occurred in the previous few weeks. He had discussions with the Head of State, General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, and with the Ministers of the Interior, Defence and Foreign Affairs and with the Government Secretary-General.

Subsequently, visits to places of detention, which had been discontinued on 1 May, were again authorized. The programme of visits enables ICRC delegates to go again into all detention camps administered by the armed forces and into the civilian prisons.

Whilst in the Chilean capital, the delegate-general also met members of the Chilean Red Cross Executive Committee. He also reorganized the ICRC delegation the better to enable it to carry out its mission. Five new delegates arrived in Santiago at the end of June, and in the next few weeks ten more will go there.

Visits to places of detention in Santiago were resumed from 20 June (Casa correccional de mujeres, Tres Alamos camp, Cárcel Pública, Penitenciaría, the Military Hospital and the Fach Hospital). Some of the detainees, who were transferred in May from Dawson Island, were visited in places near Santiago and Valparaiso. A new round of visits has been launched in the north, and ICRC delegates, after having been received by the Commander of the Martial Law Zone and the Chief of the Province, visited places of detention in Iquique.

Assistance to detainees and to their needy families continued. In May, 1,500 tons of powdered milk, a gift from the EEC and ICRC, were received in Valparaiso. In May and June, 1,600 blankets, 6 tons of tinned meat, medicaments and other relief items, to a value of 72,000 Swiss francs, were distributed by the ICRC delegates.

Chile was struck by devastating floods at the end of June and the ICRC delegation in Santiago, at the request of the Chilean Red Cross, drew upon its emergency stocks to provide 200 mattresses, 5 tons of tinned meat, one ton of powdered milk, medicaments, disinfectants and toilet articles for the flood victims, for distribution by the National Society and the Ministry of the Interior's "Oficina de Emergencia". In addition, ICRC headquarters sent its delegation in Chile 50,000 Swiss francs towards the financing of a longer term relief programme.

# Uruguay

Following a mission in Uruguay towards the end of March 1974 by the ICRC regional delegate for Latin America, the ICRC, at the beginning of July, sent a consignment of medicaments to the prisons he had visited. The total value was 42,000 Swiss francs.

#### Asia

# Mission by the delegate-general

From 5 May to 17 June 1974, the ICRC delegate general for Asia and Oceania carried out a mission which took him to Laos, the Republic of Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Khmer Republic, Indonesia and Malaysia. The trip enabled him to survey the work carried out by the various ICRC delegations in the region and also to make high level contacts with government authorities and the leaders of National Red Cross Societies in the countries which he visited.

In Laos, where he stayed from 6-11 May, the delegate-general met the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs and also representatives of the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF). He then went to the Republic of Vietnam where he conferred with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Vice-Minister of Defence before leaving on 17 May.

In the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, from 22 to 25 May, he was received by several senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the National Red Cross Society. While in Hanoi, he contacted representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) and that organization's Red Cross.

In the Khmer Republic, the delegate-general had discussions with the Prime Minister, the Ministers of the Interior, Defence and Health, and with the Head of the Army Staff. The Prime Minister authorized the ICRC to visit prisoners of war.

In Indonesia, between 9 and 13 June, he met several senior government officials. During the last stage of his mission, in Malaysia, he contacted the National Red Cross Society, as he had done in all the other countries he had visited.

## Khmer Republic

ICRC delegates on 21 June 1974 visited prisoners of war in the central prison of Phnom Penh. Visits to prisoners of war in the Khmer Republic will continue in July.

#### Asian Sub-Continent

The airlift between Pakistan and Bangladesh, which was started in September 1973 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees came to an end on 1 July 1974. The operation enabled 108,727 Pakistanis to leave Bangladesh for their own country and 118,070 Bengalis in Pakistan to go to Bangladesh.

In both countries the ICRC's mission was to register applicants for repatriation and issue them with a travel document upon their departure, as published in the April 1974 issue of the International Review.

# Malaysia

The ICRC regional delegate for South-East Asia, accompanied by another delegate, visited six places of detention in western Malaysia and the Sultanate of Sarawak between 1 and 9 June 1974. In all they saw some 900 detainees and were able to speak with detainees of their choice freely and without witnesses.

#### Sri Lanka

From 27 June to 2 July 1974, a number of places of detention were visited in the Island of Sri Lanka. The ICRC regional delegate for South-East Asia and another delegate visited some 1,400 detainees in nine "rehabilitation" centres. With the co-operation of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, they distributed locally pur-

chased relief supplies to a value of 40,000 Swiss francs. The delegates were able to talk in private with the detainees of their choice.

#### Middle East

Two transfer operations and a family reuniting operation took place under ICRC auspices between the occupied territory of Gaza-Sinai and the Arab Republic of Egypt. They took place in the United Nations buffer zone on the El Qantara Road.

On 3 June, 14 Egyptians, released from detention by the Israeli authorities, and the families of four of them (15 persons) returned to the Nile Valley. On 17 June, another 20 persons (12 detainees and families) also left the occupied territory of Gaza-Sinai for the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On 3 July, the ICRC conducted a family reuniting operation to enable 170 persons to go to the Nile Valley. In the other direction, 290 persons joined their families in occupied territory.

#### IN GENEVA

# Death of Mr. Adolf Vischer, honorary member of the ICRC

International Review is sad to inform its readers of the death on 13 July 1974 of Dr. Adolf Vischer, an honorary member of the International Committee.

He had had a long career devoted to service to mankind, desiring to help others wherever he could; he considered the Red Cross as one of the most useful means of doing so. He thus became a delegate of the ICRC and carried out various missions particularly in the Balkans in 1916 and 1917 when he inspected prisoner-of-war camps in Turkey. During the Second World War, in 1941 and 1942, he was an ICRC delegate in Cairo.

In May 1945 he was elected to membership of the International Committee where his wide medical experience and his constant interest in humanitarian work were invaluable. Subsequently, his professional commitments in Basle no longer permitted him to co-operate actively, and in April 1951, when he resigned as a member, the ICRC nominated him an honorary member.

The International Committee has conveyed to Dr. Vischer's family its deepest sympathy. It will always remember with gratitude Dr. Vischer and his example of service to his neighbour in suffering, and his dedication to the Red Cross ideal.

# A token of gratitude

The International Committee has demonstrated its gratitude to Dr. Roland Marti who leaves it today, having reached the retiring age after being a delegate for many years. The Committee presented him with its silver medal during the ICRC Assembly on 3 July 1974.

On that occasion, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Eric Martin, reviewed Dr. Marti's humanitarian work. The International Committee called upon Dr. Marti in 1936 to represent it in Spain where civil war had broken out. It again had recourse to his services when the Second World War erupted. Alongside Dr. Marcel Junod, he was appointed head of the delegation in Germany where, with a courageous team of delegates, they held high the flag of the Red Cross, visiting thousands of prisoner-of-war and civilian internee camps, pleading the cause of the war's victims, directing on the spot the largest relief undertaking ever known to the Red Cross, organizing delivery of parcels to some two million captives for five years and ensuring that they received supplies when all organization was disrupted.

After peace was restored, Dr. Marti carried out seven further missions in various countries until 1952, when he was appointed head of services for UNICEF in Africa. This was another opportunity for him to dedicate himself to a cause and to prove his constant desire to help others. In 1970, the ICRC was pleased to be able once again to count on his invaluable services.

As the ICRC medical adviser, he carried out thirteen missions for the Red Cross in several countries, visiting detainees, negotiating with the authorities, providing comfort and medical assistance to those in need. Quite recently, he was in Pakistan where, as an ICRC delegate, he was concerned with the arrangements for the repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war from India.

Such were some aspects of a career dedicated to the service of others, and in presenting the medal to Dr. Marti, Mr. Eric Martin expressed the profound gratitude of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

# An ICRC film on repatriation operations

In a previous issue, International Review contained an illustrated article on the repatriation of prisoners of war in the Middle East in June 1974. Israeli prisoners were returned to Tel Aviv, and Syrian, Iraqi and Moroccan prisoners to Damascus. The operations were carried out under the control of the ICRC, whose delegates escorted the prisoners.

The return to Damascus of prisoners of war on 6 June 1974 was filmed by the ICRC's film unit. The 16-mm 12½-minute colour film showing the several phases of the operation is available with a commentary in Arabic, English, French, German or Russian. It has been broadcast on the Eurovision programme. National Societies wishing to obtain a copy should write to the ICRC Press and Information Division.

#### IN AFRICA

# A little girl repatriated under ICRC auspices 1

Child Maria Ligia already arrived Dar es-Salaam good health stop please contact us to organize her departure stop greetings FRELIMO<sup>2</sup>.

This was a telegram relayed via Geneva and Pretoria to an ICRC delegate whilst on mission last June to visit the South African prison of Robben Island. It is surprising for more than one reason. The repatriation of this five-year old girl is a moving story which was to have a happy ending a few days later.

\*

The delegate, accompanied by a doctor-delegate, was in Porto Amelia in the north-east of Mozambique in January 1974, visiting political detainees in Portuguese prisons. He heard that in a neighbouring hospital there was a wounded man who wished to see him. The doctor-delegate went to the hospital where he met Tomé Fernandez Barao who related that a few days previously when fighting was going on between the army and FRELIMO fighters, his five-year-old daughter disappeared.

"At the beginning of the fighting," he said, "my wife and I ran for shelter but when my wife seized hold of our two eldest children and called me to carry Maria I was hit by shrapnel. When I came to my senses I was in hospital and our daughter had disappeared. I thought she might be with FRELIMO. I beg you to find her."

<sup>1</sup> Plate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> FRELIMO: Mozambique Liberation Front.

The delegate immediately cabled to Geneva and enquiries were instituted. A few days later, in February, there were FRELIMO representatives at the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law. They were contacted and said that if the girl was with FRELIMO, they would see to it that she was repatriated by the ICRC as soon as she reached Dar es-Salaam.

At the end of May, after various correspondence between Geneva and Dar es-Salaam, the ICRC delegate was informed that Maria could be repatriated. In the Tanzanian capital, he was given an account of the circumstances of the tragedy which had occurred: caught in the firing, the child was likely to be wounded or killed; members of the FRELIMO realized that the only way of saving her was to take her away from the fighting. This they did but were then compelled to keep her with them until they themselves reached safety. In this way, on the back of one of the men, the little girl crossed hundreds of kilometres of bush, finally to reach Dar es-Salaam safe and sound.

The day after her arrival in Tanzania, 11 June 1974, the delegate flew to Beira in Mozambique, via Blantyre in Malawi. He takes over the story from there:

"On our arrival in Beira, there was considerable excitement. The local authorities were represented at the airport with many journalists and above all there were the girl's parents. Her father, minus a leg, was in a wheel chair; her mother, who since the tragedy had been suffering trom shock and had lost the power of speech, burst into tears and started fo speak again when she had her daughter in her arms."

#### BELGIUM

Last month, *International Review* gave an account of the wide publicity given in various countries to the celebration of World Red Cross Day 1974, which was preceded and sometimes followed by events which provided the National Societies with opportunities for more direct contact with the general public. For example, the Belgian Red Cross took advantage of the commemoration to prepare a programme in which the ICRC contributed, thanks to the participation of Mr. Gaillard, deputy director, and a mobile exhibition of sixteen panels illustrating the institution's present-day activities. The exhibition was presented first at Louvain and then, supplemented by other panels produced by the Belgian Red Cross, in a large shopping centre in Brussels.

This year, the main celebration of the World Day on 8 May took place at Mons in the presence of H.R.H. Prince Albert, National President of the Red Cross, and of all the Hainaut provincial authorities: procession of first-aiders, youth, bands, several floats depicting historic Red Cross events from Solferino to the present.

A Red Cross fortnight began on 27 April, also at Louvain, with an official ceremony attended by the National President. Addresses were delivered by a government representative and several senior members of the National Society. At a fête in the town, many young people participated with the aim of making Red Cross principles and work better known to the population. Visitors were conducted round the blood transfusion centre.

#### **SWITZERLAND**

The 89th Ordinary Assembly of Swiss Red Cross delegates, which took place at Interlaken on 15 and 16 June 1974, was not only an occasion to review the work of the year, but also—adding to its importance—an opportunity, as mentioned by Mr. Hans Haug, the National Society president, in his opening address, "to decide the objectives and tasks we wish to achieve and carry out, to define policy, to seek new forms, structures and co-operation for our organization". This forward-looking approach was reflected in the proceedings which followed a paper by a sociologist on community working methods applied by a humanitarian institution, in which the future "identity" of the Swiss Red Cross and directives relating to the structural changes which would ensue from the choice of this "identity" were discussed. These problems had previously been dealt with by an ad hoc working group which will continue its task with a view to the reorganization of the National Society.

The first part of the Assembly was devoted to consideration of agenda items required by the Society's Constitution. It was concluded with an address by the president of the ICRC, Mr. Eric Martin. He gave an account of the current activities of the International Committee in various countries and of the investigations today taking place in order the better to situate the Red Cross and define its action in a constantly and rapidly changing world.

For his part, Mr. Hans Haug, at the beginning of the meeting, appealed to the delegates to be ever mindful of the human being "without whom our work would have neither life nor spirit". Mr. Eric Martin also affirmed that to improve the organization would be useful but inadequate if the right spirit did not motivate the men whose mission it was to serve the Red Cross.

# CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE AND THE ICRC

Under its mandate from the Security Council resolution 341 of 27 October 1973, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East is directed "to co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in its humanitarian endeavours in the area".

The United Nations Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report on the first six months (from 26 October 1973 to 1 April 1974) of UNEF activity. That document and the Addenda which cover the period from April to June 1974 explain various aspects of that co-operation. We give below the main relevant passages:

# (ii) Humanitarian activities and co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross

- 43. Under its terms of reference (S/11052/Add.1, para. 2 (b)), the Force is required to "co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross ICRC in its humanitarian endeavours in the area". Accordingly, UNEF has established close contact with the ICRC representatives and has extended its assistance in the negotiations conducted by the parties on humanitarian matters.
- 44. As set out below, UNEF has likewise been instrumental, in co-operation with the Red Cross as appropriate, in carrying out the exchange of prisoners of war and transfer of civilians, operating supply convoys for the town of Suez and for Egyptian troops on the east bank of the Suez Canal and arranging for the recovery of the bodies of soldiers killed during the October war.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Document S/11248, reproduced in full in UN Monthly Chronicle, April 1974.

# (iii) Exchange of prisoners of war and transfer of civilians

- 45. The exchange of prisoners of war, including the wounded, was part of the Agreement regarding the implementation of Security Council resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973) signed by the military representatives of Egypt and Israel on 11 November 1973 (S/11056/Add.3, annex). The modalities for implementation of that Agreement were discussed by the parties at meetings held under the auspices of the Force Commander. The exchange of prisoners of war, which also included evacuation of the wounded from the town of Suez, began on 15 November 1973 with the assistance of the ICRC, which made aircraft available for this purpose. The repatriation of prisoners of war was completed on 22 November 1973.
- 46. Fifteen subsequently captured prisoners were handed over by the Israeli to the Egyptian authorities on 14 February in the presence of UNEF officers and ICRC representatives. On 25 February another 56 prisoners were repatriated from Israel to Egypt.
- 47. ICRC representatives and UNEF officers on 4 March 1974 witnessed the transfer in the zone of disengagement of 65 civilians from Israel to Egypt and the return of two civilians from Egypt to Israel. On the same date, 200 students crossed from Israeli-held territory into Egypt.

# (iv) Convoys of supplies to Egyptian troops on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and to the town of Suez

48. At the first meeting held at kilometre marker 109 on the Cairo-Suez road on 27 October 1973 between military representatives of Egypt and Israel, in the presence of UNEF officers, an agreement was reached regarding the transfer of supplies to Egyptian troops on the east bank of the Suez Canal. In pursuance of that agreement, UNEF organized a system of truck convoys, using vehicles made available to UNEF by the Egyptian authorities. On 28 October, the first lorries of a convoy comprising 125 trucks proceeded from kilometre marker 101 on the Cairo-Suez road, through Israeli-held territory, to a point on the west bank of the Suez Canal, where the lorries were unloaded. Members of the Israeli Defence Forces inspected the contents at the unloading point under UNEF and Red

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Cross supervision. Egyptian soldiers crossed the Suez Canal from the east and loaded the supplies into amphibious vehicles for transfer to the east bank of the Canal where UNEF personnel were also stationed to supervise the unloading operation.

- 49. The parties agreed on 28 October 1973 to an additional convoy of 50 truckloads of supplies which, following the same procedure, started moving across the Canal on 7 November.
- 50. Pursuant to paragraphs C and D of the Agreement of 11 November 1973 (S/11056/Add.3), the town of Suez would receive daily supplies of food, water and medicine and there would be no impediment to the movement of non-military supplies to the east bank of the Canal. With the agreement of the parties, the convoys to both the town of Suez and the east bank proceeded at regular intervals as from 15 November under UNEF's responsibility and with UNEF drivers. At the request of the Secretary-General, the Governments of Austria, Finland and Sweden provided additional military personnel as drivers for these supply trucks. With the commencement of the process of disengagement of forces, these supply convoys ceased to operate on 26 January 1974.

# (v) Search for bodies

- 51. A meeting between Israeli and Egyptian representatives took place at kilometre marker 101 on 27 January 1974, with a UNEF representative in attendance, in order to co-ordinate the operation for the recovery of the bodies of soldiers killed during the hostilities in the Suez Canal area (Operation Omega). UNEF assistance in carrying out this operation was requested by the parties and by ICRC.
- 52. It was agreed that teams comprising Egyptian and Israeli representatives as well as a UNEF officer or UNTSO military observer would, as from 29 January, conduct searches on the east bank of the Canal in Egyptian territory and in Israeli-controlled areas. Bodies would also be exhumed from cemeteries in the presence of ICRC officials who would arrange for their hand-over.
- 53. In order to expedite the operation, and with the agreement of the parties, specially trained dog teams have been used with

success by UNEF since 18 February. The operation, which was to have been concluded on 5 March, was extended by agreement between the parties until 31 March. The bodies recovered have been turned over to the respective national authorities.

## EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

#### ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

#### ART. 1. — International Committee of the Red Cross

- 1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.
  - 2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

#### ART. 2. - Legal Status

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

#### ART. 3. — Headquarters and Emblem

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

#### ART. 4. - Role

- 1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:
- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.
- 2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

# ART. 6 (first paragraph). — Membership of the ICRC

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.



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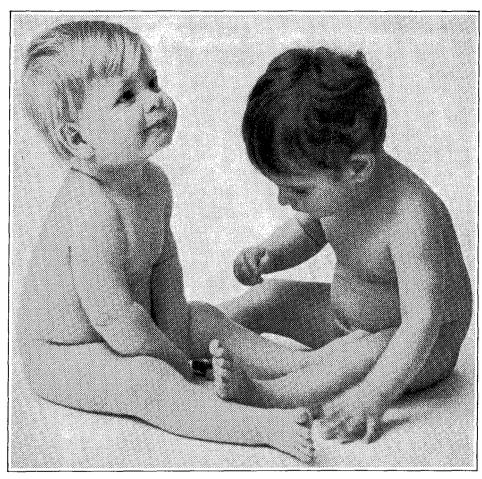


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#### ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, Kabul.
- ALBANIA Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, Algiers.
- ARGENTINA Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, Buenos Aires.
- AUSTRALIA Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000.
- AUSTRIA Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, Vienna 4.
- BAHRAIN Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, Manama.
- BANGLADESH Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court, Motijheel 62-63 C.A., Dacca 2.
- BELGIUM Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 Brussels.
- BOLIVIA Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, Gaborone.
- BRAZIL Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, Rio de Janeiro.
- BULGARIA Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, Sofia 27.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, Rangoon.
- BURUNDI Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, Bujumbura. CAMEROON Cameroon Red Cross Society,
- rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, Yaoundé. CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley
- Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6.
  CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, Bangui.
- CHILE Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., Santiago de Chile
- CHINA Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, Peking, E.
- COLOMBIA Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, Bogotá D.E.
- COSTA RICA Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, San José.
- CUBA Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, Havana.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, Prague I.
- DAHOMEY Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, Porto Novo.
- DENMARK Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 Copenhagen K.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, Santo Domingo.
- ECUADOR Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, Quito.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, Cairo.
- EL SALVADOR El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, San Salvador.
- ETHIOPIA Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, Addis Ababa.
- FIJI Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, Suva.

- FINLAND Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 Helsinki 14.
- FRANCE French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 Paris, CEDEX 08.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 Dresden 1.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF—German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, Bonn 1, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, Accra.
- GREECE Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, Athens 135.
- GUATEMALA Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, Ciudad de Guatemala.
- GUYANA Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, Georgetown.
- HAITI Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, Port-au-Prince.
- HONDURAS Honduran Red Cross, 1ª Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, Nº 313, Comayagüela, D.C.
- HUNGARY Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, Budapest V. Mail Add.: 1367 Budapest 5, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, Reykjavik.
- INDIA Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, New Delhi 1.
- INDONESIA Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, Djakarta.
- IRAN Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, Teheran.
- IRAQ Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, Baghdad.
- IRELAND Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
- ITALY Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, Rome.
- IVORY COAST Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, Abidjan.
- JAMAICA Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, Kingston 5.
- JAPAN Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, Tokyo 105.
- JORDAN Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, Amman.
- KENYA Kenya Red Cross Society, St John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, Nairobi.
- KHMER REPUBLIC Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, Phnom-Penh.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUB-LIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, Seoul.
- KUWAIT Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, Kuwait.
- LAOS Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650 Vientiane. LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, Beirut.
- LESOTHO Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, Maseru.

- LIBERIA Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, Monrovia.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC Libyan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, Benghazi.
- LIECHTENSTEIN Liechtenstein Red Cross, Vaduz.
- LUXEMBOURG Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, Luxembourg.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, Tananarive.
- MALAWI Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, Blantyre (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, Blantyre 3).
- MALAYSIA Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, Kuala Lumpur.
- MALI Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, Bamako.
- MAURITANIA Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Nouakchott.
- MEXICO Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional nº 1032, México 10 D.F.
- MONACO Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, Monte Carlo.
- MONGOLIA Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, Ulan Bator.
- MOROCCO Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, Takaddoum, Rabat.
- NEPAL Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, Kathmandu.
- P.B. 217, Kathmandu.

  NETHERLANDS Netherlands Red Cross,
  27 Prinsessegracht, The Hague.
- NEW ZEALAND New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, Wellington 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, Wellington North).
- NICARAGUA Nicaraguan Red Cross, Managua, D.N.
- NIGER Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, Nianey.
- NIGERIA Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, Lagos.
- NORWAY Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, Oslo. Mail Add.: Postboks 7034 H Oslo 3.
- PAKISTAN Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, Karachi 4.
- PANAMA Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, Panamá.
- PARAGUAY Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, Asunción.
- PERU Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, Lima.
- PHILIPPINES Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, Manila D-406.
- POLAND Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, Warsaw.
- PORTUGAL Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, Lisbon 3.
- ROMANIA Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, Bucarest.
- SAN MARINO San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, San Marino.
- SAUDI ARABIA Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, Riyadh.

- SENEGAL Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, Dakar.
- SIERRA LEONE Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A, Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, Freetown.
- SINGAPORE Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, Singapore 9.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, Mogadishu.
- SOUTH AFRICA South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, Johannesburg.
- SPAIN Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, Madrid 10.
- SRI LANKA Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7.
- SUDAN Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, Khartoum.
- SWEDEN Swedish Red Cross, Fack, 104 40, Stockholm 14.
- SWITZERLAND Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 Berne.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC Syrian Arab Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, Damascus.
- TANZANIA Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, Dar es Salaam.
- THAILAND Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok.
- TOGO Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, Lomé.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Regional Community Park, Wrightson Road Extension, P.O. Box 357, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, Tunis.
- TURKEY Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, Ankara.
- UGANDA Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, Kampala.
- UNITED KINGDOM British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1X 7EJ.
- UPPER VOLTA Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, Ouagadougou.
- URUGUAY Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, Montevideo.
- U.S.A. American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- U.S.S.R. Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, Moscow B-36.
- VENEZUELA Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, Caracas.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Trièu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 duong Hông-Thâp-Tu, No. 201, Saigon.
- YUGOSLAVIA Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, Belgrade.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, Kinshasa.
- ZAMBIA Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2838 Brentwood Drive, Lusaka.